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By localities, in homes, houses, etc., 185; in civil hospitals, 40; in military hospitals, 5; in Santa Casa de Misericórdia, 50; in asylums, convents, etc., 3; in unknown places, 3.

Daily average mortality, 40.85; the same for the preceding week was 40.14, and for the corresponding week of last year, 51. The rate per each 1,000 of the estimated population, 905,000, was 16.47.

The highest range of the thermometer was 32.3° C., and the lowest was 19.5° C., with an average for the week of 24.42° C. The total rainfall was nothing.

The sanitary bulletin for the month of April this year contains the following in regard to the recrudescence of yellow fever at this date:

The same [that is, improvement in many diseases during the month of April] was not the case in regard to yellow fever, which reached higher figures this month than during the month of March. In any case, however, looking at the statistics for the last five years the number of yellow fever deaths during April this year was less than during that month in any other of the five years except during 1904. In April, 1900, there were 61 deaths from yellow fever; in April, 1901, there were 64 deaths from this cause; in April, 1902, there were 178 deaths; in April, 1903, there were 99 deaths; in April, 1904, only 8 deaths, and in April this year, 59.

Moreover, in at least 3 of the 4 years referred to above, when there were more deaths from yellow fever than in 1905, the disease had assumed the unmistakable character of an epidemic, for in the four months ended April 30, 1900, there were 245 deaths from yellow fever; in the same period in 1901, 187 deaths; in the same period in 1902, 439 deaths, and again in 1903 the first four months of the year showed a total of 525 deaths from this cause, against only 101 this year.

During the week ended the 28th instant the following vessels left this port and were inspected by myself, and received bills of health from this consulate-general: On the 28th instant the British bark *Egeria*, for Santa Cruz, Cuba, with no cargo, in stone and sand ballast, no passengers, and with 2 new members of the crew taken on at this port; on the same date the German steamship *Catania*, for New York, with no cargo, in water ballast, en route to New York, via Barbados, with 6 first-cabin and 12 steerage passengers, and with 2 new members of the crew taken on while in this port. No other vessels left this port for United States, Cuban, or Canal Zone ports.

Mortality in the State of São Paulo, Brazil.

São Paulo.—Week ended May 21, 1905: Total mortality, 93, not including 10 stillbirths. Other causes of death were: Enteric fever, 1; leprosy, 1; tuberculosis, 7; septicæmia, 1; syphilis, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 5; of the circulatory system, 10; of the respiratory system, 10; of the digestive system, 29; of the urinary system, 4; accidents during the puerperal state, 1; diseases of the skin, 2; congenital debility, 4; accidents or violence, 2; and diseases badly defined, 15. Natives, 70; foreigners, 23. Daily average of deaths, 13.28.

Santos.—Week ended May 21, 1905: Total deaths, 15, not including 2 stillbirths. Other causes of death were: Malarial fever, 1; tuberculosis, 2; diseases of the nervous system, 1; of the circulatory system, 3; of the respiratory system, 2; of the digestive system, 3; of the skin, 1; and diseases badly defined, 2. Natives, 11; foreigners, 4. Daily average of deaths, 2.14.

Campinas.—Week ended May 21, 1905: Total deaths, 29, not including 2 stillbirths. Other causes of death were: Leprosy, 1; tuberculosis, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 2; of the circulatory system, 7; of the respiratory system, 1; of the digestive system, 4; of the

urinary system, 1; congenital debility, 2; violence, 1; and diseases badly defined, 7. Natives, 23; foreigners, 6. Daily average of deaths, 4.14.

Mortality in Rio de Janeiro, week ended May 28, 1905.

During this week there were in all 275 deaths, including 12 from yellow fever, of which number 8 were among foreigners and the remainder among natives. Six of the deaths occurred in the hospital São Sebastião, 1 in Santa Casa, and the remainder in 4 of the city districts. Yellow fever also caused 47 notifications of that disease, of which number 17 were confirmed and the remainder placed under observation.

Plague caused no cases or deaths, but there is still 1 case convalescing in the plague hospital.

Variola caused 3 deaths with 11 notifications of this disease, a slight increase over the last 3 weeks.

Other causes of death were: Measles, 1; diphtheria, 2; grippe, 10; beriberi, 1; leprosy, 1; erysipelas, 1; malarial fevers, 4; tuberculosis, all forms, 48; septicæmia, 1; syphilis, 2; cancer, 1; other tumors, 2; other general diseases, 2; diseases of the nervous system, 35; of the circulatory system, 38; of the respiratory system, 26; of the digestive system, 45; of the urinary system, 8; puerperal septicæmia, 2; accidents during the puerperal state, 2; diseases of the skin, 2; congenital debility, 10; senile debility, 7; and violence, excluding suicide, 9. Natives, 207; foreigners, 66; nationality unknown, 2.

By localities: In houses, hotels, etc., 200; in civil hospitals, 31; in military hospitals, 3; in Santa Casa de Misericórdia, 34; in asylums, convents, etc., 1; in localities unknown, 6.

Daily average of deaths, 39.28. The same for the preceding week was 40.85, and for the corresponding week of 1904, 48.57. This gives as the coefficient per each 1,000 of the estimated population (905,000), 15.84.

The highest range of the thermometer was 28.4° C., and the lowest was 20.4° C., while the average for the week was 23.92° C. The total rainfall was nothing.

Cases and deaths from yellow fever, plague, and variola in Rio de Janeiro from January 1 to May 28, 1905.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Yellow fever	410	152
Plague	96	44
Variola.....	375	164

In regard to the number of yellow fever cases, it should be said that the number given is the real number reported, without regard to whether the cases were verified as real cases or not. In other words, this is the total number of notifications of the disease which have been reported by the city physicians.